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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/645,805	08/21/2003	Dharam Pal Gosain	09792909-5657	8039	
26263	7590 06/02/2005		EXAMINER		
SONNENSCHEIN NATH & ROSENTHAL LLP P.O. BOX 061080 WACKER DRIVE STATION, SEARS TOWER			SCHILLINGE	SCHILLINGER, LAURA M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	IL 60606-1080	2813			
			DATE MAILED: 06/02/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/645,805	GOSAIN ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Laura M. Schillinger	2813			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 March 2005.						
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.					
3)	· / —					
Disposition of Claims						
 4) Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) 10-23 and 29-37 is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-9 and 24-28 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 						
Applicati	on Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
2) Notice 3) Information	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	• =				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6)						

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Claims 10-23,29-37 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected claims, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made without traverse in the reply filed on 3/17/05.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-6, 9, 24-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hatano et al ('614).

The following limitations are anticipated by Hatano as cited below:

- 1. A method of producing a crystalline semiconductor material composed of a plurality of singlecrystal grains of a semiconductor comprising:
- a first step of forming an amorphous material of said semiconductor or a polycrystalline material of said semiconductor on substrate (Col.8, lines: 20-30); and

a second step of forming a uniformly heat-treating polycrystalline material a temperature as to partially melt crystal grains having a specific face orientation with respect to the vertical direction of the surface of said substrate and melt said amorphous material or crystal grains having face crystalline material by said amorphous material or said by a plurality of times at such orientation other than said specific face orientation (Col.9, lines: 1-10 and 15-27).

- 2. A method of producing a crystalline semiconductor material according to claim wherein said semiconductor is at least one kind selected from a group consisting of silicon (Si) (Col.9, lines: 1-10).
- 3. A method of producing a crystalline semiconductor material according to claim 2, further comprising the step of forming a silicon oxide film between said substrate and said amorphous material or said polycrystalline material (Col.8, lines: 5-10).
- 4. Amethod of producing a crystalline semiconductor material according to claim face orientation is a (100)orientation (Col.9, lines: 15-27).
- 5.A method of producing a crystalline semiconductor material according to claim wherein said heat-treatment in said second step is performed by irradiating said amorphous material or said polycrystalline material with a pulse laser beam (Col.8, lines: 25-35)

- 6. A method of producing a crystalline semiconductor material according to claim 5, wherein said pulse laser beam is an excimer laser beam (Col.10, lines: 50-55).
- 9.A method of producing a crystalline semiconductor material according to claim wherein said substrate made from a glass material or plastic material (Col.8, lines: 5-10).
- 24. A method of fabricating a semiconductor device crystalline semiconductor material composed of plurality of single-crystal grains semiconductor, comprising:
- a first step of forming an amorphous material of said semiconductor or a polycrystalline material of said semiconductor on a substrate(Col.8, lines: 20-30); and
- a second step of forming a crystalline material by uniformly heat-treating said amorphous material or said polycrystalline material by a plurality times at such a temperature as to partially melt crystal grains having a specific face orientation with respect to the vertical direction of the surface of said substrate and melt said amorphous material or crystal grains having a face orientation other than said specific face orientation(Col.9, lines: 1-10 and 15-27).
- 25. A method of producing a semiconductor device according to claim 24, wherein said semiconductor is at least one kind selected from a group consisting of silicon (Si), germanium (Ge), and carbon (Col.9, lines: 1-10).

26. A method of fabricating a semiconductor device according to claim 25, further comprising the step of forming a silicon oxide film between said substrate and said amorphous material or said polycrystalline material(Col.8, lines: 5-10).

- 27. A method of fabricating a semiconductor device according to claim 26, wherein said face orientation is a (100) orientation (Col.9, lines: 15-27).
- 28. A method fabricating semiconductor device according to claim 24, wherein said heat-treatment in said second step is performed by irradiating said amorphous material or said polycrystalline material with a pulse excimer laser beam(Col. 10, lines: 50-55).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatano et al ('614).

In reference to claims 7 and 8, Hatano teaches method of producing a crystalline semiconductor material according to claim 5, wherein said pulse producing a crystalline semiconductor material according to claim pulse width of said pulse laser beam is set between 100-1 ns (Col.7, lines: 15-20), not 150 ns as claimed by the Applicant. Moreover, Hatano teaches a method of producing

crystalline semiconductor material according to claim 7, wherein the number of pulse laser irradiation is multiple times, however fails to teach in a range of 10 to 400 times. However, these claims are prima facie obvious without showing that the claimed ranges achieve unexpected results relative to the prior art range. In re Woodruff, 16 USPQ2d 1935, 1937 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See also In re Huang, 40 USPQ2d 1685, 1688(Fed. Cir. 1996)(claimed ranges of a result effective variable, which do not overlap the prior art ranges, are unpatentable unless they produce a new and unexpected result which is different in kind and not merely in degree from the results of the prior art). See also In re Boesch, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA) (discovery of optimum value of result effective variable in known process is ordinarily within skill of art) and In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955) (selection of optimum ranges within prior art general conditions is obvious).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Laura M. Schillinger whose telephone number is (571) 272-1697. The examiner can normally be reached on M-T, R-F 7:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Carl W. Whitehead, Jr. can be reached on (571) 272-1702. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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5/25/05

Laura M Schillinger Primary Examiner Art Unit 2813